



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1362.7 - Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2006

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Summary

Main Features

Additional Information: The PDF file of the Northern Territory Regional Statistics (cat.no.1362.7) was published on Friday 22 December 2006.

NOTES

NEW IN THIS ISSUE

GEOGRAPHY

All data is presented by Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and, where available, by Statistical Local Area (SLA) according to the geographical boundaries defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2004 (cat. no. 1216.0) unless otherwise indicated.

Seven tables are presented using geographical boundaries other than SSDs, including Indigenous Regions (previously Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Regions) (Table 3.6), NT Government administrative regions (Table 9.1), and Tourism Areas/Regions (Tables 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7 and 13.8). Maps of the Indigenous Regions and NT Government administrative regions are included, while Tourism Areas/Regions are defined by reference to SSD boundaries.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ISSUE

Data is now presented for the NT's 11 Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs). Previous issues presented data for the NT's six NT Government administrative regions which comprised one or more SSDs.

Data is now presented for up to six years where available.

The following data was not available for inclusion in this issue:

- Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program participants;

- higher education enrolments at the Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education;
- real estate market indicators.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

As the data has been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS, care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. Some concepts, definitions and extended footnotes are covered in the Glossary; however more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant publication, data collection and/or agency noted at the bottom of each table as the source. Links to relevant ABS publications which can provide context for the regional data presented are also included.

NATIONAL REGIONAL PROFILE

This publication complements regional data for the NT published in National Regional Profile (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001) on the ABS web site.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Megha Raut on Darwin (08) 8943 2122.

MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2006 presents selected statistics that demonstrate the regional diversity of the Northern Territory (NT). It brings together selected economic, social, population and environmental statistics from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources to highlight aspects of life in the Territory and its regions over time.

All data in this publication is presented according to the 2004 version of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) unless otherwise indicated. For the first time most current and historical data is presented for the NT's 11 Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) rather than the NT Government's six administrative regions as in earlier editions of this publication. The NT Government's administrative regions comprise one or more SSDs. Maps of the geographical boundaries used to present data in this publication are provided.

POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population in the NT at June 2005 was 202,793 with an average annual growth rate of 0.5% for the five years to June 2005. Population growth over these five years was unevenly spread across the NT. Most of the NT's 11 SSDs recorded an increase in their populations, with only the Finnis and Barkly SSDs recording a decrease (down 0.3% and 0.5% respectively). The largest increases in population during this period were recorded for the SSDs of Palmerston-East Arm (up 3.1%), Litchfield Shire (up 1.5%) and Bathurst-Melville (up 0.9%).

At 30 June 2005 more than half of the NT population lived in the Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield Shire SSDs (55%). While Darwin City SSD had an average annual growth rate of 0.4% for the five years to June 2005, Palmerston-East Arm SSD contributed significantly to total population growth in the NT with an average annual growth rate of 3.1% followed by Litchfield Shire SSD at 1.5%.

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Males continued to significantly outnumber females in the NT, with 113 males for every 100 females at 30 June 2004, compared to 98.9 males for every 100 females nationally. At 30 June 2004 males outnumbered females in every SSD, ranging from a high of 128 males per 100 females in Litchfield Shire SSD to a low of 104 males per 100 females in Bathurst-Melville SSD.

At 30 June 2004, the Daly and East Arnhem SSDs had the highest proportion of persons aged 14 years and under (comprising 34% and 31% respectively of the population of each SSD), while the Darwin City and Finnis SSDs had the lowest proportion at 21%. In contrast, the Finnis and Darwin City SSDs had the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (8% and 5% respectively), while the East Arnhem and Bathurst-Melville SSDs had the lowest proportion (2% and 3%).

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

INDIGENOUS STUDENTS

At August 2005 there were 16,232 Indigenous students enrolled in the NT, representing 39% of all students. Indigenous students comprised 43% of all preschool enrolments, 39% of all primary school enrolments and 35% of all secondary school enrolments. During the five years to 2005 Indigenous student enrolments increased by 8% while non-Indigenous enrolments declined by 4%. The greatest increase in Indigenous student enrolments during this period was recorded in Palmerston-East Arm SSD (up 48%) followed by Darwin City SSD (up 26%), while the greatest decline in Indigenous student enrolments was recorded in Lower Top End SSD (down 28%), followed by the Barkly and Central NT SSDs (both down 8%).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

During the three years to 2005, total course enrolments in the vocational education and training (VET) sector in the NT increased by 37%, with Indigenous enrolments increasing slightly faster than non-Indigenous enrolments (up 26% and 22% respectively). The greatest increase in Indigenous VET enrolments between 2003 and 2005 was in the Barkly SSD (up 91%) followed by Lower Top End SSD (up 57%). The greatest decline in Indigenous VET

enrolments was recorded in Palmerston-East Arm SSD (down 33%), followed by Central NT SSD (down 9%).

PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

GROCERY PRICE SURVEY

The December 2005 Grocery Price Survey compiled by NT Treasury reported a moderate decline in prices across the NT during the 12 months to December 2005. The survey measures the cost of an average basket of goods (comprised of food, household supplies and personal care products) at each major supermarket in the NT and six interstate supermarkets. Between December 2004 and December 2005 the greatest decline in the cost of an average basket of goods was recorded in Alice Springs (down 5%), followed by Yulara and Darwin (both down 4%), and Nhulunbuy and Katherine (both down 2%)..

During the five years to December 2005, the greatest increase in the cost of an average basket of goods was recorded in Alice Springs (up 7%), followed by Darwin and Katherine (both up 6%), with Nhulunbuy recording a decline of 2%.

SELECTED VETERANS' PENSIONS

At June 2005 there were 1,460 pensioners in the NT receiving one or more of Disability, Veteran or Partner Service or War Widow(er) Pensions from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). The largest proportion of these pensioners resided in Darwin City SSD (49%), followed by Palmerston-East Arm SSD (20%), Central NT SSD (12%) and Litchfield Shire SSD (8%). The Disability Pension was the most common form of payment (received by 905 pensioners in the NT) followed by Veteran Service Pension (381)..

LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENTS

In 2005 there were 40,265 traffic infringement notices issued by police in the NT, up 59% from 2000. Exceeding the speed limit remained the most common type of traffic infringement notice in the NT, accounting for 77% of all traffic infringement notices in 2005, in comparison to 80% in 2000. Speed camera infringements occur predominantly in the Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm, Litchfield Shire and Central NT SSDs.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence applications are the initiating document in a domestic violence matter. They can be lodged by individuals or by police. In 2005 there were 2,370 domestic violence applications lodged in the Magistrates Court, up 40% from 2004. Between 2004 and 2005 the proportion of applications lodged by individuals decreased from 55% to 52% while the proportion of applications lodged by police increased from 45% to 48% over the same period. Domestic violence applications lodged by police outnumbered applications by individuals in five of the NT's 11 SSDs - Darwin City (59% of all applications), Bathurst-Melville (65%) Alligator (80%), Daly (65%) and Barkly (67%). In 2005 Barkly SSD recorded the highest rate of domestic violence applications lodged per 10,000 population (269), which was 22 times greater than the NT total application rate (12). In contrast, the Daly, East Arnhem and Darwin City SSDs recorded the lowest application rates (5, 7 and 8 per 10,000 population respectively).

APPREHENSIONS

During 2005 a total of 11,270 apprehensions were made in the NT, up by 10% compared to 2000. Barkly SSD recorded the highest apprehension rate per 10,000 population (1,343) in 2005, which was more than double the apprehension rate for the NT as a whole (576). In contrast the Litchfield Shire and Finnis SSDs recorded the lowest apprehension rates (62 and 131 per 10,000 population respectively).

HEALTH

CAUSES OF DEATH

During the period 2000-2004 the most prevalent causes of death in the NT were diseases of the circulatory system (including heart disease), accounting for 27% of all deaths, followed by malignant neoplasms (cancer) (20%). During the five years to 2004, the leading cause of death for the non-Indigenous population was diseases of the circulatory system (28%) followed by malignant neoplasms (cancer) (26%). In contrast, while the leading cause of death for the Indigenous population was also diseases of the circulatory system (25% of Indigenous deaths), the next most common cause of death was external causes of morbidity and mortality, which includes transport accidents and intentional self-harm (18%).

TRANSPORT

PETROL PRICES

During the five years to December 2005, changes in the average price of unleaded petrol in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek generally reflected changes in the eight capitals average, although NT average prices remained considerably higher. At December 2005 Tennant Creek had the highest petrol price (130.60 cents per litre), followed by Alice Springs (130.40 cents per litre), Katherine (124.20 cents per litre) and Darwin (123.10 cents per litre). The eight capitals average price for the same period was 115.19 cents per litre.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

Building approvals data is an indicator of expected building activity. Between 2003-04 and 2004-05, approvals for new houses in the NT increased by 24% (from 545 to 675). The majority of approvals for new houses in 2004-05 (62%) were concentrated in three of the NT's 11 SSDs, with Palmerston-East Arm SSD accounting for 39% of all new house approvals in 2004-05, followed by Litchfield Shire SSD (14%) and Darwin City SSD (9%). Approvals for new other residential building in the NT increased by 18% between 2003-04 and 2004-05 (from 593 to 702). The vast majority of new other residential buildings approvals in 2004-05 were in Darwin City SSD (79%) and Palmerston-East Arm SSD (11%).

Between 2003-04 and 2004-05, the total value of new houses approved in the NT increased by 42% (from \$112m to \$159m) while the total value of new other residential building approved in the NT increased by 44% (from \$109m to \$156m). The total value of alterations and additions to residential buildings approved in the NT also increased over the same period, up 23% (from \$40m to \$48m). Darwin City SSD accounted for the largest proportion of the total value of alterations and additions (35% or \$17m), followed by Central NT SSD (21% or \$10m).

PUBLIC HOUSING

Of all tenants allocated public housing in the NT during 2004-05, 52% had waited less than six months, 19% had waited six to 12 months, and 28% had waited more than a year. Applicants in the Lower Top End and Barkly SSDs experienced the shortest wait times, with the majority of tenants having waited less than six months (79% and 68% respectively). In contrast, applicants in the Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm and Central NT SSDs experienced the longest wait times, with the majority of the tenants having waited six months or more (57%, 43% and 63% respectively).

MINING AND ENERGY

MINERAL PRODUCTION

In 2004-05 all of the NT's manganese, bauxite and alumina was produced in the East Arnhem SSD (where large mines are located at Groote Eylandt and Nhulunbuy) and amounted to 10.7m tonnes, an increase of 2% from the previous year. Gold production for the NT was 17.4m grams in 2004-05, down 10% from 19.3m grams in 2003-04. Central NT SSD accounted for 97% (16.9m grams) of gold produced. Between 2003-04 and 2004-05 production of silver in the NT also decreased by 22% from 1.7m grams to 1.3m grams. This was due to a decline in silver production in Alligator SSD (down 96%), Barkly SSD (down 40%) and Central NT SSD (down 10%). The production of non-metallic minerals in the NT decreased from 1.4m tonnes in 2003-04 to 1.3m tonnes in 2004-05, a decline of 7%. This can mainly be attributed to reduced demand for aggregate and rail ballast from quarry operations in the Alligator, Palmerston-East Arm and Central NT SSDs.

TOURISM

VISITORS TO THE NT

In 2005 Tourism NT recorded 1.4 million visitors to the NT, an increase of 2% from 2004. Of the 1.4 million visitors in 2005, 56% visited the Top End Area, 45% visited the Central Area, 20% visited the Katherine Area and 8% visited the Barkly Area. Despite recent increases in the number of visitors in the NT, the 2005 figure represents a 10% decline in visitor numbers since 2000. During the five years to 2005 the greatest decline in the number of visitors was recorded in the Barkly Area (down 33%), followed by the Top End, Katherine and Central Areas (down 14%, 13% and 12% respectively).

Between 2004 and 2005 the total number of visitor nights spent in the NT declined by 4%, with the Barkly Area reporting the greatest decline (down 22%), followed by the Top End, Katherine and Central Areas (down 8%, 7% and 3% respectively). During the five years to 2005 the total number of visitor nights spent in the NT declined by 25%, with the greatest decline recorded in the Katherine Area (down 35%), followed by the Barkly Area (down 28%) and the Top End and Katherine Areas (both down 23%).

NT ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE

During 2004-05 field crop production for the NT was estimated to be valued at \$15m. This was primarily due to the value of seed and hay (\$14m), the vast majority of which was produced in the Daly and Lower Top End NT SSDs (\$6m each). During the same period fruit

and vegetable production in the NT was valued at \$82m, with fruit accounting for 82% (\$67m) of this figure. Half of the NT's fruit (\$33m) and 85% of the NT's vegetables (\$12m) were produced in Litchfield Shire SSD.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

In 2004-05, Darwin City Council recorded the highest total revenue (\$51m) and the highest level of total expenses (\$52m) of the seven municipalities in the NT. During the three year period to 2004-05, Litchfield Shire municipality recorded the greatest increase in revenue (up 11%) followed by Katherine Town municipality (up 9%), while the Alice Springs and Tennant Creek municipalities recorded a decline (down 4% and 3% respectively). In contrast, the greatest increase in expenditure over this period was recorded by the Jabiru and Alice Springs municipalities (up 16% and 12% respectively), while Palmerston municipality recorded the greatest decrease in expenditure (down 9%).

Maps

Indigenous Regions - Former ATSIC Regions (95Kb, PDF)

Data included in Table 3.6 uses Indigenous Regions (previously Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Regions).

Northern Territory Government Administrative Regions 2004 (509Kb, PDF)

Data included in Table 9.1 uses NT Government Administrative Regions.

Northern Territory Local Government Localities 2004 (138Kb, PDF)

Northern Territory Local Government Localities are included within the subsets of SSDs in Table 14.3.

Northern Territory Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas 2004 (558Kb, PDF)

This map displays boundaries for NT Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

Northern Territory, Darwin Statistical Division (150Kb, PDF)

This map displays Darwin Statistical Division boundaries.

Northern Territory Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas 2004, Enlargements 1 & 2 (167Kb, PDF)

Enlargements 1 & 2 display Litchfield Shire Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and part of Finniss

SSD in more detail.

**Northern Territory Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas 2004,
Enlargement 3**
(42Kb, PDF)

Enlargement 3 displays the Statistical Local Areas in and around Katherine(T).

**Northern Territory Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas 2004,
Enlargement 4**
(38Kb, PDF)

Enlargement 4 displays the non-contiguous boundaries of the Statistical Local Areas of Anmatjere (CGC) and Arltarlpilta (CGC).

**Northern Territory Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas 2004,
Enlargement 5**
(111Kb, PDF)

Enlargement 5 displays the boundaries of the Statistical Local Areas within Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs).

About this Release

In future data from this publication is expected to be available in the National Regional Profiles on the ABS website so this may be the final issue.

Contains ABS and other government agency data for Northern Territory regions and sub-regions, including information on population, employment, education and training, prices, income and expenditure, law and public safety, health, transport, housing and construction, agriculture and fisheries, mining and energy, tourism, imports and exports and government finance. Indigenous statistics are also included.

Explanatory Notes

Acknowledgments

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication draws extensively on information provided by government agencies and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. Without the

continued support from external agencies the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community. Information that relates to individuals or identifiable businesses is treated in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

The ABS wishes to thank the following organisations for their cooperation in providing data for inclusion in **Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2006** (cat. no. 1362.7):

Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR)

Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services

Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs

Australian Taxation Office

Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office

Charles Darwin University (previously Northern Territory University)

Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

Department of Employment, Education and Training

Department of Health and Community Services

Department of Justice

Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport

Department of Planning and Infrastructure

Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines

FUELtrac Pty Ltd

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Northern Territory Treasury

Tourism NT

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Agriculture data

Statistics on crops and livestock are produced from the annual ABS Agricultural Survey. The

scope of the survey is establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.

Fruit and Vegetables - The split between Litchfield, Alligator, Finnis and Daly SSDs are based on tree count or area under cultivation rather than actual value. (Table 11.2).

Australian Taxation Office (Table 6.2)

Postcode to Statistical Local Area (SLA) concordances have been used to convert the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) postcode data to estimates for SLAs. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0). Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data.

The statistics for each income year were sourced from individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October of the following year. The statistics are not necessarily complete. For further information please refer to the 'Source of personal tax statistics' section in the 'Personal tax' chapter of the Australian Taxation Office *Legislation Taxation Statistics* publications. (Table 6.3).

Wage and salary earners - Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.

Wage and salary income - Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.

Total income - The sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year.

Net tax ratio - The net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is calculated by dividing net tax by taxable income.

Taxation statistics - Further information about the scope, coverage and definitions of the data items presented in the tables can be found in the ABS publication: 'Information Paper, Use of Individual Income tax Data for Regional Statistics, Experimental Estimates for Small Areas, 1995-96 and 1996-97, Cat. no 5763.0, released 26th November 2001.

Average annual growth rate

The **average annual** rate of population growth, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

$$r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Births

Age-specific fertility rates - Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15-19 years age group and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45-49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of the mother is not given.

Birth - Births are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the birth was registered.

Indigenous birth - An Indigenous birth is the birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous births in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised when assessing trends over time. (Table 3.8).

Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a person of a given sex and Indigenous status born in the specified year might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued through his or her lifetime.

Total fertility rate - The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates and represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Building data

Building approvals - Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Northern Territory Department of Planning and Infrastructure, in areas subject to building control by those authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities; or
- major building approvals in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

Building work approved includes the construction of new buildings, alterations and additions to existing buildings, approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and approved installation of integral building fixtures.

Building completions - Statistics of building activity are compiled from the ABS Building Activity Survey. A building is defined as completed when building activity has progressed to the stage where the building can fulfil its intended function.

Other residential building - 'Other residential building' is defined as a building other than a house, primarily used for long-term residential purposes such as a townhouse, flat, unit or apartment.

Public Housing - The statistical subdivision (SSD) in which an applicant submits a public housing application is used to measure the demand for housing in that area regardless of where the applicant wishes to live.

Census of Population and Housing 2001

A Census of Population and Housing was conducted by ABS on 7 August 2001. The objective of each Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. Data based on where people were on Census night are referred to as place of enumeration counts.

Place of usual residence counts are derived from place of enumeration counts after adjustments for temporary visitors are made based on the census question about the "...address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in (2001)". Adjustments have also been made for residents temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting.

Census data cells with counts of three or less are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is usually statistically insignificant.

Centrelink

Postcode to Statistical Local Area (SLA) concordances have been used to convert the Centrelink postcode data to estimates for SLAs. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0). Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data.

Centrelink benefits are listed below: (Table 6.4).

Age Pension - A payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years, while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. There are also other eligibility requirements with regard to assets, income and residency which must be met. This payment is the responsibility of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Disability Support Pension - A payment for people whose physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment prevents them from working, or for people who are permanently blind. For the years shown, this payment was the responsibility of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Family Tax Benefit - A payment that provides help to families with the costs of raising children and gives extra assistance to sole parent families and to families with one main income where one parent chooses to stay at home to balance some paid work with caring for their children. This payment is the responsibility of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Newstart Allowance - A payment for working-aged persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. For the years shown, this payment was the responsibility of the Australian Government

Department of Family and Community Services.

Parenting Payment (single) - A payment available to a single parent/guardian who earns little or no income and is responsible for caring for children. For the years shown, this payment was the responsibility of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Rent Assistance - A payment, which is a non-taxable income supplement, paid to individuals and families who rent in the private rental market. Pensioners, allowees and those receiving more than the base rate of family tax benefit part A may be eligible for rent assistance. This payment is the responsibility of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Youth Allowance - A payment that provides income support to young people who are either looking for work, studying or who are sick. For the years shown, this payment was the responsibility of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

Climate

Wet season rainfall - Average is based on the period since records have been collected (Darwin 1941; Nhulunbuy 1944; Katherine 1943; Tennant Creek 1969 and Alice Springs 1942) up to and including 2004-2005. (Table 2.3).

Concordance

Note: Preparation of the postcode to SLA concordance is an inexact science, and an ongoing process. Updates to these concordances (current and historical) are made periodically, depending on feedback and resources available to update.

Footnotes: This population-weighted concordance may be used to translate statistics aggregated by postcode to Statistical Subdivision (SSD) aggregations. Resulting statistics will be less accurate if the variable being converted is not distributed across the postcode in the same way that the population is distributed. While this concordance is provided to two decimal places, accuracy to this level is not claimed and should not be assumed. Non-mappable postcodes, such as Post Office Boxes, are generally excluded from this concordance because of their non-spatial nature. Postcodes not part of the current Australia Post post-code-locality listing may be included in this concordance. For the current Australia Post postcode-locality listing see the Australia Post web site www.auspost.com.au.

Disclaimer: The concordance product is based on the postcode to SLA concordance created by the Small Area Population Unit, Australia Bureau of Statistics, for the purposes of converting population indicator data. While care was taken in producing this concordance, it is not an official ABS product, and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of the concordance. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon this concordance. (Tables 1.1, 5.3, 6.2 and 6.4).

Deaths

Death - Deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the deceased, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

Indigenous death - An Indigenous death is the death of a person who is identified as being

of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous deaths in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends over time. (Table 3.8).

Infant death - An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Foetal deaths (stillbirths) are recorded separately. Infant deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

Standardised death rates - Standardised death rates allow the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The standardised death rate is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the 2001 Australian population if it had experienced at each age the deaths rates of the population under study.

Underlying causes of death - Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Department of Veterans' Affairs

Department of Veterans' Affairs pensions listed below: (Table 6.5).

Disability Pension - A compensation payment for injuries or diseases caught or aggravated by war service or certain defence services performed on behalf of Australia. The amount paid is dependent on the level of incapacity suffered as a result of the war-caused or defence-caused injuries and diseases.

Veteran Service Pension - A means-tested payment that can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity. It is payable to males aged 60 years or over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth. Eligibility is also subject to Australian residency requirements.

Partner Service Pension - A payment to eligible partners, widows or widowers of veterans who are receiving or are eligible to receive the Service Pension. It is payable to males aged 65 years and over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth.

War Widow(er) Pension - A pension that is paid to compensate widowed partners of veterans who have died as a result of war service or eligible defence service. War widow(er) pensions are not affected by other income except from other compensation payments.

Education

Teaching staff - Teaching staff includes all classroom and executive teachers (e.g. principals, full-time and part-time teachers, exchange and visiting teachers, resource teachers, teacher librarians, assistant teachers, part-time instructors, student counsellors, teachers employed through the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program and other 'Commonwealth employed' staff that are not under the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive Officer of the NT Department of Employment, Education and Training).

Total number of teaching staff - The actual number of teaching staff, including full-time and part-time staff.

FTE of teaching staff - FTE is the full-time equivalent of teaching staff numbers, calculated by adding the FTE of full-time staff and the FTE of part-time staff (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE), (Table 5.1(a)).

Student enrolment - The total number of students officially enrolled on the collection date and who have attended school within a four week period preceding the collection date. Students are allocated to a region based on the postcode of the location the student nominates as his or her permanent home residence.

FTE of student enrolment - FTE is the full-time equivalent of student enrolment numbers. It is calculated by adding the FTE of full-time students and the FTE of part-time students (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

Student enrolment by level - 'Year' is not necessarily the number of years the student has been at school but is a measure of their level of education.

Primary Special - Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

Ungraded Secondary - Students who are aged 12 years or over and undertaking a Special Category Curriculum and includes students in Secondary Support Units (i.e. Aboriginal/Indigenous Units, Secondary Indigenous Education Units).

Secondary Special - Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population which is based on the concept of usual residence. The ERP for 30 June 2001 is based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001. It is calculated by adjusting Census counts by place of usual residence by:

- adding the estimated net Census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census;
- subtracting overseas visitors in Australia at the time of the Census; and
- adjusting for births and deaths and interstate and overseas migration during the period 1 July to 7 August 2001.

Subsequent quarterly estimates of the resident population are obtained by adjusting the ERP at 30 June 2001 using the numbers of births and deaths and estimates of interstate and overseas migration for the relevant quarter.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are preliminary, revised and final estimates of the resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date, revised estimates are available a year later and final estimates are available after each census for the preceding intercensal period. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for ERP data from September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005

(inclusive), revised for ERP data for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004 and final for all ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001.

Experimental estimates of personal income

Further Information about the scope, coverage and definitions of the data items presented in the table can be explored in the ABS publication, "Information paper, Experimental Estimates for Small Areas Taxation and Income support data 1995-96 and 2000-01 (Cat. no 6524.0). (Table 6.6).

Experimental estimated resident Indigenous population

ABS produces experimental estimates of the Indigenous population. The estimates are considered experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available and because of the intercensal volatility in Census counts of the Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. The latest experimental estimates at 30 June 2001 are based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing usual residence counts and make allowances for instances in which Indigenous status is unknown and for net under-enumeration. An adjustment is also made from 7 August 2001 back to 30 June 2001 for natural increase (births less deaths).

Users should be aware that Census characteristics data cannot be reconciled with experimental estimates of the resident Indigenous population because they represent Census counts which are not adjusted for under-enumeration or the other factors discussed above. (The 2001 Census count of Indigenous people in the NT was 50,785 and the experimental Indigenous ERP at 30 June 2001 was 56,875.) Users should therefore be careful when using these two data sources together. Experimental estimated resident Indigenous data are presented in Table 9 (page 21) of Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. no 3101.0, June 2005.

Experimental projected Indigenous population

The base population for these projections is the 30 June 2001 Census Collection District experimental Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates, which are amalgamated into Indigenous Regions based on the boundaries of the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions at 30 June 2004. These projections are for the period 2002 to 2009 and use the Northern Territory level of fertility, mortality, internal and overseas migration and unexplained growth assumptions described in Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian, 1991 to 2009 (cat. no. 3238.0). Indigenous Regions are ascribed the rates assumed for the Northern Territory. (Table 3.6), (Table 3.7).

The projections for both High series and Low series assume: (Tables 3.6 and Table 3.7).

- female fertility rates (birth rates of Indigenous mothers) decline annually by 1%;
- no change in mortality during the projection period. This means that the estimate of Indigenous life expectancy at birth is projected to be constant at the 1996-2001 level;
- constant numbers of net interstate movements as measured in the period 1996-2001 in the 2001 Census;
- zero net overseas migration with no departures throughout the projection period; and

- unexplained growth in the Indigenous population (i.e. the increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase) either continues at the rate observed in the 1996-2001 period (high series) or does not occur (low series). Under the high series, the Northern Territory's share of the total Indigenous population would decline from 12.4% in 2001 to 10.8% in 2009. Under the low series, the Northern Territory's share would decline from 12.4% in 2001 to 12.1% in 2009.

Grocery Price Survey

In response to a recommendation of the 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Northern Territory Food Prices, NT Treasury implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across the NT. The basket comprises 132 items including food (except takeaway), household supplies and personal care products, and is weighted to reflect typical weekly household purchasing patterns. The survey is conducted on a six-monthly basis at 14 supermarkets in Darwin, one in Katherine, three in Alice Springs, one in Yulara and one in Nhulunbuy. To allow comparison to be made with urban areas of similar size to Darwin and Alice Springs the survey includes six supermarkets in Queensland, four in Cairns and two in Mount Isa.

Due to minor technical changes to the survey methodology, prices for December 2003 may vary slightly from those previously published. (Table 6.1).

Hospital separations

Separation - Separation is the term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (e.g. from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. (Table 8.1).

Weighted separation - An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.

Labour force data

DEWR small area labour force estimates - The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) has implemented a procedure for deriving small area labour market estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The purpose of SPREE is to produce estimates that reflect the regional disparities of Centrelink data, while being consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey estimates. There are two assumptions made in applying the SPREE methodology. First, it is assumed that recipients of unemployment benefits are uniformly distributed within postcodes. Second, it is assumed that there have been no changes to postcode and SLA boundaries since the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The reliability of these estimates compared with the Census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in small area regions, and these estimates should be treated with caution. (Table 1.1 and Table 1.2).

Labour force status - Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Employed - Includes those people who, during the reference period, worked for payment or profit, who had a job from which they were on leave or were otherwise temporarily absent, who were on strike or stood down temporarily or who worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force.

Unemployed - Includes people who did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.

Not in the labour force - Includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.

Labour force participation rate - The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.

Unemployment rate - The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Law and Justice

Apprehension - Apprehension incorporates all recorded law enforcement action against a person for suspected unlawful acts. It includes enforcement action by way of arrest and summons. The statistics are generated by counting the number of apprehension reports. Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. (Table 7.3).

Juvenile apprehension - Juvenile apprehensions refer to all recorded law enforcement action against a juvenile for suspected unlawful acts. Since 1 June 2000 'juvenile' has been defined in the NT as a person aged 10-17 years. Prior to 1 June 2000 'juvenile' was defined as a person aged 10-16 years.

Criminal cases lodged and finalised - Lodgements are counted at the case level when a case has more than one offence associated with it. The defendant is only counted against the most serious offence which may include offences such as breach of justice order (e.g. breach of bail, parole or domestic violence order), subverting the course of justice, possessing or supplying contraband within prisons and failure to lodge tax. (Table 7.7).

Offence - An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law. Offence data has been classified according to the Australian Standard Offence Classification (Cat. no. 1234.0), (Table 7.1) and (Table 7.2).

Defendants adjudicated, Supreme Court - Defendant cases judged or decided upon by the Supreme Court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge(s) laid against them.

Traffic offences and traffic infringement notices - These figures are not a unique count of traffic offences as one infringement may contain more than one offence. Traffic offence data cannot be reconciled with traffic infringement notice data because this information is recorded on two different systems. Traffic infringement notice data also includes speed camera offences which are not recorded in the traffic offence data, (Table 7.5).

People Smugglers - are foreign nationals convicted under federal legislation of the transportation of illegal migrants to Australia. The influx of people smugglers started in August 1999 when they represented 4% (or 22 prisoners) of the prison population. By September 2001 they represented 21% (or 144 prisoners) of the NT prison population. Since 2001 the number of people smugglers has declined to 2% (or 14 prisoners) of the prison population in June 2003. People Smugglers are counted as non-Indigenous prisoners. (Table 7.9).

Protective Custodies - Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to the police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics. (Table 7.4).

Maps

Northern Territory Government Administrative Regions and Selected Sub Regions (a) - In previous editions of this publication Northern Territory Government Administrative Regions and Selected Sub regions were used as standard geography. In this edition only Table 9.1 is published using this geography.

Mean

The **mean**, or average, is calculated by summing the values of all observations in a data set and then dividing the number of observations in the set.

Median

A **median** is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid-value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.

Minerals

Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sandstone and salt.

Northern Territory Economy

Community Government Council (CGC) - A local government authority constituted under the NT Local Government Act to provide local government services. CGCs have gazetted boundaries and are legally constituted as Local Government Areas.

Incorporated Association (IA) - A body constituted under the NT Incorporations Act with roles and responsibilities similar to local government municipal councils. IAs are funded by both the NT and Australian governments to provide local government services in geographic areas not included in any other Local Government Area. IAs do not have clearly defined boundaries.

Local Government Finance - Local Government Finance data is sourced from state/

territory Local Government Grants Commissions, or equivalent. The ABS quality assures this data primarily at the state/territory level. Clients should be advised that unit record data remains largely as reported by councils to the relevant Grants Commission. This approach can result in the sum of the data released at the unit level differing from published state and territory totals. (Table 14-3).

Baraunga Manyallaluk, Gulin Gulin & Weemol and Wugularr merged in 2004 to form Nyirranggulung Mardruk Ngadberre Regional Council. (Table 14-3).

Notifiable diseases

The list of **Notifiable diseases** changes from year to year. As ABS are publishing a time-series this year, data for some diseases is not available for each year in the series, but this does not mean there were no incidences of that disease in that year, just that it was not notifiable. Caution should be taken in interpreting the data.

Bloodborne diseases - includes Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E and Human T-Lymphotropic virus type1 (HTLV1).

Gastrointestinal diseases - Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Gastroenteritis (involving one or more related cases by an institution or food handler), Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Rotavirus Infection, Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid), Shigellosis, Food/water borne disease, Typhoid, Yersiniosis and Amoebiasis.

Sexually Transmissible - Chlamydial Infection, Donovanosis (granuloma inguinale), Gonococcal Conjunctivitis, Gonococcal Infection, Gonococcal Neonatal Ophthalmia, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (In 2002, HIV was classified as a Bloodborne disease), Syphilis, Syphilis - Congenital, Trichomoniasis, Lymphogranuloma venereum, Chancroid.

Vaccine preventable diseases - Diphtheria, Haemophilus Infection Type b (invasive), Measles, Pertussis, Pneumococcal Disease (invasive), Rubella, Meningococcal Infection, Poliomyelitis, Congenital Rubella Syndrome.

Vectorborne diseases - Arbovirus Infection (not otherwise specified), Barmah Forest Virus Infection, Dengue Virus Infection, Malaria, Murray Valley Encephalitis, Ross River Virus Infection, Typhus, Kunjin Virus.

Zoonosis - Leptospirosis, Q Fever, Brucellosis, Hydatid disease, Ornithosis (Psittacosis).

Other notifiable diseases - Acute post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis, Rheumatic Fever, Adverse Vaccine Reaction, Non-tuberculous Mycobacterial Disease, Chlamydial Conjunctivitis, Haemophilus Influenzae (not Type b), Influenza, Legionellosis, Melioidosis, Meningococcal Infection, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, including quarantineable diseases (Cholera, Viral Haemorrhagic fever), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.

Population

Household composition - Includes those households that contained only persons aged under 15 years, households which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the Census but were normally occupied and households which could not be classified elsewhere due to insufficient information being provided on the Census form. (Table 3.12).

Population projections - Population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends prevailed over the projection period. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration.

Population projections for Australia, the states and territories and capital cities/balances of state are published every two to three years. The latest projections are based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 2004 to 2101. For further information about these projections and the assumptions used refer to Population Projections, Australia, 2004 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

The latest projections for SLAs and regions in the NT are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999 to 2021. The following assumptions were used to generate these projection results.(Table 3.5).

Series A (high) assumes: the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 2.16 in 2007 and then remains constant to 2021; a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999-2000, 844 in 2000-01 then an annual net gain of 721 from 2001-02 to 2021; and net interstate migration increases from -600 in 1999-2000 to 1,500 in 2003-04 and then remains constant to 2021.

Series B (medium) assumes: the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021; a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999-2000, 756 in 2000-01 then an annual net gain of 574 from 2001-02 to 2021; and net interstate migration increases from -600 in 1999-2000 to nil in 2002-03 and then remains constant to 2021.

Series C (low) assumes: the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021; a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999-2000, 687 in 2000-01 then an annual net gain of 429 from 2001-02 to 2021; and net interstate migration decreases from -600 in 1999-2000 to -1,500 in 2003-04 and then remains constant to 2021.

All series used the same assumption for mortality which is that life expectancy at birth increases from the 1996-1998 level of 70.5 years for males and 75.4 years for females to 74.7 years for males and 78.5 years for females in 2021.

For further information regarding these population projections refer to Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 to 2021(cat. no. 3222.7).

These projections were calculated using revised estimated resident population data at 30 June 1999 as the base population. The Projections are based on assumptions agreed to by the Northern Territory Statistical Liaison Committee. All SLAs in these projections are based on the boundaries which existed at the 2001 Census (ASGC 2001). The actual boundaries for a given SLA, or for other geographic regions such as Local Government Areas (LGAs) derived from this SLA, may change over time making the projections no longer comparable with other data.

Remoteness

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure is based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre. For more information on the Remoteness Structure, see Statistical Geography Volume 1, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001 (cat. no. 1216.0).

Non-Remote - Geographical areas within the 'Major Cities of Australia', 'Inner Regional Australia' and 'Outer Regional Australia' categories of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure. For the NT, non-remote comprises Darwin City SSD, Palmerston-East Arm SSD and Litchfield Shire SSD.

Remote - Geographical areas within the 'Remote' and 'Very Remote' categories of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure. For the NT, remote covers the whole of the NT excluding Darwin City SSD, Palmerston-East Arm SSD and Litchfield Shire SSD.

Road length

Data refers to Northern Territory Department of Planning and Infrastructure managed roads only. Data includes the internal parks roads that are maintained by the department but have not been reported on in previous years, approx 1270km. The internal parks roads were reported on for the "2005 Road length data for ABS Yearbook (NT)". Local government managed roads are not included. (Table 9.1).

Road traffic accident

A **road traffic accident** is an unpremeditated event which results in property damage or the death of/injury to a person and is attributable to the movement of a vehicle on a public road (including vehicles entering or leaving a public road). (Table 9.3).

Fatality - Where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of being involved in a motor vehicle accident, and their death was directly attributed to injuries sustained in the accident.

Injury - Where a person sustained some degree of injury as a direct result of a motor vehicle accident. The three levels of injury in the Northern Territory are:

treated and admitted to hospital;
treated but not admitted to hospital; and
injured but did not seek treatment.

Road works expenditure

Maintenance work - Includes repair work done to a road to take it back to its original servicing level, before wear and tear, regardless of the cost of such work. For example, maintenance work includes resurfacing roads, replacing paving, etc.

Minor works and capital works - Includes any work that goes towards improving or increasing the service offered by a road. An example of this is upgrading from a gravel to a sealed road, or increasing the width of a road or the number of lanes, etc. Works are considered capital works when the value of this work is \$100,000 or over and minor works

when the value is under \$100,000.

Rates per 1,000 or 10,000 population

Rates are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population figure corresponding to the relevant year.

Rounding

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

Sentence type

Fixed term - Sentences where there is no minimum term or non-parole period set. The prisoner is required to serve the whole sentence, less any remission allowed, in custody and when released from custody is not subject to any further correctional intervention.

Maximum-minimum - Sentences where a person may be eligible to be released on parole after serving a minimum term in custody, and who must be released once a maximum term has been served.

Indeterminate - Persons sentenced to life imprisonment, persons declared as habitual criminals, persons who are either permanently or temporarily deemed not responsible for their actions because of a mental disorder or intellectual disability and prisoners who are sentenced to imprisonment but have not had a release date set.

Total hourly rates of pay index

The **total hourly rates of pay index** measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. The total hourly rates of pay indexes that exclude bonuses are based on a weighted combination of ordinary time hourly wage and salary rates and overtime hourly rates. As a result, the total hourly indexes reflect changes in both the ordinary time and overtime hourly rates. However, the effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid at each overtime rate is not shown in these indexes.

Tourism

Tourism NT information is now published as 'Tourism Areas' instead of regions, as previously published. The areas are as defined (Table 13.2 and 13.5):

The Top End Area includes the Darwin, Kakadu and Arnhem tourism regions.

The Katherine Area includes the Katherine and Daly tourism regions.

The Barkly Area includes the Tablelands tourism region only.

The Centre Area includes the Alice Springs, Petermann and MacDonnell tourism regions.

Tourist Accommodation Survey - The ABS Region definition is as follows: The Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only, Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann,

Sandover-Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region. (Table 13.6, 13.7 and 13.8).

Visitor - The Northern Territory Tourist Commission defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence and who will spend at least one night away from home. Also, to be included the trip must be short-term. A short-term trip is defined as at least one night but less than 90 nights spent in the NT, (Table 13.1).

Visitor expenditure - Estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the NT. Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.

Visitor nights - Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends 10 nights in the Territory this family represents 4 visitors and 40 visitor nights.

Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures. (Table 5.3).

Data published in this table 5.3 is based on the application of ABS 2004 ASGC concordance (SSD to postcode). This has resulted in totals not adding up between similar categories i.e. clients by sex / clients by Indigenous status and course enrolments by sex / course enrolments by Indigenous status. In previous editions of this publication the data was based on the NT Government's postcode apportionment approach and care should be taken when making comparisons between data published this year and before. (Table 5.3).

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
\$'000	thousand dollars
\$m	million dollars
%	per cent
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AR-DRG	Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Bal	Balance
ct	carat (metric)
CGC	Community Government Council
DEWR	Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population

FTE	Full-time equivalent
g	gram
GL	gigalitres
ha	hectare
IA	Incorporated Association
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
km	kilometre
sq km	square kilometre
mm	millimetre
ML	megalitre
nec	Not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
NT	Northern Territory
S	Shire
SD	Statistical division
SLA	Statistical local area
SPREE	Structure preserving estimation
SSD	Statistical subdivision
t	tonne
T	Town
temp	temperature
VET	vocational education and training

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